THE NEWS BY THE NORTH STAR. ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA

EXTERESTING HISTORY OF THE AFFAIR

THE BRODERICK-TERRY DUEL

the Provocation—The Correspondence—The Freliminaries—Account of the Duel by an Eye-Witness The Death of Mr. Broderick—The imposing Obsequies and Orations at the Grave.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

Political Enmities at the Highest Pitch-Duels in Prospect.

ARREST OF JUDGE TERRY GENERAL SCOTT ON THE ISTHMUS.

News from Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, New Granada and Sandwich Islands,

The Himato of yesterday morning contained a very am ple resume of the California news brought by the North which left Aspinwall on the 4th of October.

he following details of interesting intelligence from San The North Star landed \$500,000 in silver, and 750 pas

Senator Gwin and Charles Scott, M. C., came passen The Star of the West has the mail, and \$1,800,000 in

Tib North Star arrived out at Asninwall at 11 o'clock A on Wednesday, Sept. 28. Her passengers went im-diately across the Isthmus, and sailed during the night n the Uncle Sam for San Francisco.

The United States mail steamship Star of the West hich sailed on the same gay from New York, arrived aday evening, October 2, at 5½ o'clock, being welve days and three and a half hours between ports.

Brane, U. S. A., and C. J. Fox, Esq., U. S. Consul at As nwall, arrived down on the ship.

On entering the harbor a salute of sixteen guns wa

fired from the flagship Roanoke in honor of Lieutenan General Scott. After the North Star was made fast at he wharf the naval officers from the several ships in the harber, preceded by flag officer McCluney, called on the Gen

General Scott was taken charge of by the Vice Consul. and, with the officers of the Navy, entertained at the Howard House during the evening. He crossed the Isthmus on the following morning, and embarked on the Golden

The passengers by the North Star, from New York. had four days start of those by the Star of the West The United States ship Roanoke sailed from Aspinwall

19 A. M. on the morning of the 4th inst., for San Juan del Norte, to return immediately.

The St. Louis was to sail for Chiriqui, or Boca del Toro

on Saturday, the 8th, to look out for the "gray eyed man town was at Carthagena, and the Sabine

There was a rumor at Aspinwall of a battle somewh

in Carthagena. A small schooner from Carthagena arrived at Aspinwal on the 3d inst., with despatches from Minister Jones for the State Department, said to be important. They were forwarded by the Consul on the mail steamer Star of the

with Judge Terry is reflected in the few papers we re-served by the North Star in advance of the mails. We sempile from various sources the most authentic accoun

which will be found to contain many new and interesting THE PROVOCATION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence between Messrs. Terry and Broderick and their friends will fully explain the

JUDGE TERRY TO MR. BRODERICS Hon. D. C. BRODERUCK:—Size—Some two months since, at the public table of the International Hotel in San Fran-cisco, you saw fit to indulge in certain remarks concern-lag me, which were offensive in their nature. Before I

ing me, which were offensive in their nature. Before I had heard of the direumstance, your note of the 20th of June, addressed to Mr. D. W. Perley, in which you declared that you would not respond to any call of a personal character during the political canvass just concluded, had been published.

I have, therefore, not been permitted to it ke any notice of those remarks until the expiration of the limit fixed by yourself. I now take the earliest opportunity to require f you a retraction of these remarks. This note will be handed to you by my friend Calhoun Benham, Esq., who is acquainted with its contents, and will recieve your reply.

D. S. TERRY.

MR. BENHAM TO MR. BRODERICS MR. BENHAM TO MR. BRODERICK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8, 1859.

Hon. D. C. BRODERICK:—Sin—Should you have octador to communicate with me sconer than the time agreed upor between us, I will be found at the Metropolitan Hotel. contico to leave my address this morning. Very respect fully, your obedient servant, CALHOUN BENHAM.

emitted to leave my address this morning. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, CALHOUN BENHAM.

NR. BRODERICK TO JUDGE TERRY.

SAN FRINCISCO, Sept. 8, 1869.

Hen. D. S. Terry:—Sig.—Your note of September 8 reached me through the hands of Mr. Calhoun Benham. The remarks used by me in the conversation referred to may be a subject of future misrepresentation, and, for obvious reasons, I have to desire you to state what were the remarks that you designate in your note as offensive, and of which you require from me a retraction. I remain, 2c.,

JUDGE TERRY TO MR. BRODERICK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9, 1869.

HON. D. C. BRODERICK.—Sig.—In reply te your note of this date, I have to say that the offensive remarks to which I have alluded in my communication of yesterday are as follows:—'I have heretofore considered and spoken of him (myself) as the only honest man on the Supreme Court Bench; but I now take it all back,'' thus by implication reflecting on my personal and official integrity. This is the substance of your remarks, as reported to me; the precise terms, however, in which you spoke of me on the occasion referred to. What I require is, the reflection of any words which were used calculated to reflect on my character as an officer or a gentleman.

I remain, your obedient servant.

Letter of the proper of the proper terms of the proper o

Hemain, your obedent servant,

MR. BRODERICK TO JUDGE TERRY.

MR. BRODERICK TO JUDGE TERRY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, 1859.

How. D. S. Terry—Sur—Yours of this date has been received. The remarks made by me were occasioned by certain offensive allusions of yours concerning me, made in the Convention at Sacramento, reported in the Union of June 25. Upon the topic aliqued to in your note of this date, my language, so for as my recollection serves me, was as follows—"During Judge Terry"s incarceration by the Vigiliance Committee, I paid \$200 a week to support a newspaper in his (your) defence. I have also stated heretofore that I considered him (Judge Terry) the only honest man on the Supreme bench; but I take it all back. 'You are the best judge as to whether this language affords good ground of offence. I remain, &c.,

good ground of offence. I remain, Rc.,

JUDGE TERRY TO MR. BRODERICK.

JUDGE TERRY TO MR. BRODERICK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9, 1869.

HON. D. C. BRODERICK:—SIR—Some months ago you used language concerning me offensive in its nature. I waited the lapse of a period of time fixed by yourself before I asked reparation therefor at your hands. You replied, asking specifications of the language used which I regarded as offensive. In another letter I gave you the specifications, and reiterated my demand for a retraction. To this last letter you reply, acknowledging the use of the offensive language imputed to you, and not making the retraction required. This course on your part leaves me no either altern tive but to demand the satisfaction usual among gentlemen, which I accordingly do. Mr. Benham will make the necessary arrangements. Your obedient servant,

MR. BRODERICK TO JUDGE TERRY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9, 1869.

HOS. D. S. TERRY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9, 1869.

HOS. D. S. TERRY.

JOHN THE DIVIN.

Accordingly the following terms of the duel were greed upon:—

TERMS OF THE DUEL.

TERMS OF THE DUEL.

Terms in the satisfactory arrangements demanded in your letter. I remain, &c.,

TERMS OF THE DUEL.

I. Principals to be attended by two seconds and surgeon each; also by a person to load the weapons. This article not to exclude the drivers of the vehicles. If other parties obtrole, the time and place may be changed at the instance of either party.

2. Place of meeting, on the farm adjoining the Lake House ranch. The road to the farm house leaves the off take House road, where you strike the first fence of the

Lake House property, about a mile before you reach the Lake House. There you take a road to the left, which brings you to the farm house, on the upper end of the lake (Laguas Merced), occupied by William Higgins. This is the general neighborhood; the precise spot to be determined when the parties meet.

3. Weapons—duelling pistols.

4. Pistance, ten paces; parties facing each other; pistols to be held with the muzzle vertically downwards.

5. Word to be given as follows, to wit: The inquiry shall first be made, "Gentlemen, are you ready?" Upon each party replying "Ready," the word "Fire" anall be given, to be followed by the words "One, two." Neither party to raise his pistol before the word "Fire" nor to discharge it after the word "two." The intervals between the words "Fire—one, two," to be exemplified by the party winning the word as near as may be.

6. The weapons to be leaded on the ground in the presence of a second of each party.

7. Choice of position and the giving of the word to be determined by channe—throwing up a coin, as usual.

8. Choice of the two weapons to be determined by channe, as in article 7th.

9. Choice of the respective weapons of parties to be determined on the ground, by throwing up a coin, as usual—that is to say, each party bringing their pistols, and fine pair to be used to be determined by chance, as in article 7th.

Time—Monday, 12th September, 1859, at 5½ o'clock A. M.

Disagrements of the server it is protested against the

Time—Monday, 12th September, 1859, at 5½ o'clock A.M.

DISAGREMINIT AS TO TERMS.

On the part of Judge Terry, it is protested against the word being stopped short of the word "three," as unusual and unwarrantable; also, against the place of meeting being either in San Francisco or San Mateo county.

Mr. Broderick's seconds answer the protest in regard to the parties being restrained by the word "two"—that it is neither unusual or unwarrantable, and has the feature of humanity; also, that no possible advantage can accure to their principal by flixing the place at a remote and isolated spot, where they will not be intruded upon.

Article numbered 5, among the articles setting forth the terms upon which the parties are to have their meeting, objected to, because the word "three" to follow "two" is not to be called as the word after which neither party is to fire upon his adversary, and it is propounded to the seconds of Mr. Broderick, on behalf of Judge Terry, whether or not said article (numbered 5) is insisted upon as a singua non to their meeting. A categorical answer in writing is requested.

Article numbered 5 among the articles setting forth the terms upon which the parties as "thave their meeting being objected to, because the word "tree" to follow "two" is not to be called as the word after which neither party is to fire upon his adversary, and it being propounded to the seconds of Mr. Broderick on behalf of Judge Terry, whether or not said article (numbered 5) is insisted upon as a sine qua non to their meeting, and a categorical answer in writing being requested of Mr. Broderick it is responded by his seconds, that, having in the terms asked nothing but what their principal is entitled to, and the terms not subjecting their adversary to any disadvantage, the request is deemed improper, it being always reserved to them, the friends of Judge Terry, to accept or decline the proposed terms.

FIRST MEETING—POLICE INTERPERENCE.

them, the friends of Judge Terry, to accept or decline the proposed terms.

FIRST MEETING—POLICE INTERFERENCE.
The first meeting took place on the 12th ult., at the appointed time and place, but the police interfered and arrested the principals.

THE SECOND AND FATAL MEETING.
The parties met next morning, the 13th, in the vicinity of San Francisco, where there were no police officers or others to interfere. Terry was seconded by Messrs. Calhoun Benham and Thomas Hayes. The latter had been county clerk, and had also fallen, like his principal, under the displeasure of the Vigilance Committee. Broderick was seconded by the Hon. Joseph McKibben, member of Congress from California, and by another gentleman, who is said to have been either ex-Sheriff Colton, of Yreka, or Mr. John A. Monroe, of San Francisco. The details of the affair are given by the correspondent of the San Francisco Morning Call, a Sprightly little sheet, as follows:

ACCOUNT OF THE DUEL BY AN EYE WIYNESS.

the affair are given by the correspondent of the San Francisco Morning Call, a sprightly little sheet, as follows:—

ACCOUNT OF THE DUEL BY AN EYE WIYNESS. At six o'clock a large party of gentlemen, in buggies and other conveyances, arrived near Mr. Davis ranch, about one mile and a half to the south of the southernmost extremity of Lake Merced. At this point—all having definite notions of the place of meeting—they were met by a carriage returning, containing two partisans of Mr. Terry, who seemed to have been searching masne-cessfully for the rendezvous and to have given it up. The whole procession was about to return to town, when Dr. Hammond, in a gig, was seen to approach in the direction in which we had come. Knowing that the Doctor was one of Mr. Terry's physicians, we felt satisfied that that the place of meeting could not be far distant. We determined to follow the Doctor, and therefore all wheeled conveyances. The Doctor hesitated when he saw he was acting as cicrone for a procession of duel ground bunters, and I descended from my wagon to approach bim, under the misappechension that the Doctor was Major Hammond, former Collector of this Port. The close resemblance of the brothers will make this faux put excusable. In order to pass off this mistake with a flourish, I approached the retiring parties and made some seasonable inquiry. The malignant feeling of some men against Mr. Brotlerick can be imagined when, during the conversation, one of the two occupants of the conchexpressed a wish that he would be carried from the field a corpse. Of course so diabolical a hope, given in uncount terms, could only emanate from a source lost to all virtuous feeling or manly consideration.

could only emanate from a source lost to all virtuous feeling or manly consideration.

THE PLACE OF APPOINTMENT FOUND.

The Doctor proceeded, and the crowd followed. In a few minutes we arrived at Davis' ranch, where our leader stopped. The whole procession hitched up their animals and I approached the bluff ranchero, who was feeding his cattle, in order to glean some information. In answer to my inquiries, he said that no carrages had passed his house during the morning except the one we had overhaufted. At this moment, a very curious conversation took place between Mr. Davis—who was dressed in a cotton blouse and equipped with a large sized pitch-fork—and an individual who had evidently driven all night in search of the field.

"It might be other.
"Whiskey is only serviceable, or of use, on proper occasions; this is not one, and, therefore, if I had it I would not produce it."

About this time several vehicles came flying through the control of the contro About this time several vehicles came flying through the pass and stopped at a place some distance beyond where we were. I soon became satisfied that these men were the important ones of the occasion. Mr. McKibben, ex-Sheriff Cotton—this is his reputed name, it may be Coulter—Senator Broderick, and one or two personal friends, descended from their vehicles. Judge Terry, who was accompanied by Mr. Calhoun Benham and Col. Thomas Hays, of San Francisco, as seconds, and Mr. S. H. Brooks, Comptroller elect, as field counsellor; and Dr. Aylette, as Surgeon and general adviser—for the doctor is said to be a most experienced duellist—thereupon arrived and jumped from their conveyances.

jumped from their conveyances.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIELD.

The field, the entrance to which is a few hundred yards south of Davis' house, was entered through a gap between two hills. A fence had to be jumped before reaching the ground. The dell where the duel was fought is surrounked by hills and undulating ground. Egress can be had from ti—as far as I noticed—only by two isvet outlets, viz: through the opening leading to Davis' Ranch, and directly south from the ground itself, up a gulch. How far this gulch runs, I know not, but it appeared to me to connect with a ravine encircling the easternmost hill forming the amphitheatic where the tragedy was enacted.

DEPARTURE FOR THE FIELD.

ped from their conveyances.

with a ravine encircling the easternmost hill forming the amphilicatic where the tragedy was enacted.

DEPARTERE FOR THE FIELD.

Immediately upon the arrival of both principals and their seconds, which was almost simultaneous, Mr. Boderick proceeded up the gap, and occupied his side of the field. Mr. Terry and his friends did the same. The armorer, with the cases of pistols, took position at the northern point of a triangle formed by Messrs. Broderick on the east, Terry on the west, and the armorer on the north. The empocketed plain in which the affair occurred permitted of about sufficient level ground for the requirements of the occasion.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

When all hands arrived on the ground, I counted (not a particular account) seventy-one men, including principals, present. Mr. Terry's seconds and advisers were constantly with him. I noticed particularly that when Benham and Aylette were attending to "outside" matters, Mr. Brocks kept close to his friend, and conversed with him in a lively tone. On the other hand, Mr. Broderick seemed to be absorbed in matters disconnected with the issue, and was talking earnestly with Mr. Haskell, and a gentleman whose name I am unacquainted with. During this time Mr. Broderick was cool and self-possessed. His antagonist seemed agitated, and measured the ground in his direction with an uneasy and auxious tread. The seconds approached the armorer, examined the weapons, turned several times, and pointed to the white marks that had been placed on the held to establish the distances. Mr. McKibben, in examining the pistols, snapped a cap, with an air of satisfaction. He seemed to look as if the pistol suited him. Some conversation was had, Mr. Benham (or Aylette, I am not cortain which.) approached Terry, said something to him, in reply to which Terry seemed to smile, and became more calm than before. As the affair was now approaching the crisis, cerry eye was turned on the combatants.

Mr. Broderick's friends had a short and earnest conversions.

THE MEN FACE TO FACE.

Mr. Broderick's friends had a short and earnest conversation, and retired. Mr. Brooks did the same with Mr. Torry, and moved to one side. An official expression notified the combatants to take their relative postions. The distance was marked white, and appeared to an observer murderously close. In fact, more than one man present uttered the ejaculation that it was downright murder to allow men to shoot at each other at so short a distance. The principals, however, took their positions. Mr. Broderick divested himself first of a dark brown paletot, and cast his eye along the ground separating him from Mr. Terry.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE MEN.

At this moment I took pains to closely scan the countenances of both combatants. Mr. Terry's lips were compressed, his countenance darkly sallow, and his whole appearance betrayed that of a man without fear as well as without religious constraint. Wan and attenuated, he stood a stolid monument on the field of conflict. Mr. B. could not have been distinguished by the stranger as a principal. With his hands folded behind him he held earnest conversation with Mr. Haskell. He would occasionally turn, scan the crowd, and rest his eye upon some recognized countenance. The muscles of his face were strong, and his visage unrelaxed in any particular. His whole bearing was that of a man who was about to meet a great issue and who was firmly prepared for it. THE APPEARANCE OF THE MEN.

whole bearing was that or a man was about to meet a great issue and who was firmly prepared for it.

JUST PREVIOUS TO FIRING.

Having digressed somewhat, in order to give your readers a full account of what occurred, I return to the principals and their seconds at the point where I left them. Messrs. Broderick and Terry, being divested of their overcoats, were told to take a vertical position by Mr. Benham. The seconds then arranged upon the weapons—how this was done is unknown to others—and Mr. Benham taking a pistol, proceeded to Judge Terry, and placed it in his hand. The latter took the pistol in his left hand, passed it behind him, connected both hands, stood for a moment in that position, and then rested his weapon on his left hand in front. Mr. Broderick, on being handed the pistol, anxiously examined it, and at intervals measured with his eye the ground between himself and his advergary. He seemed to take much pains in examining the pistol. At length to brosed himself up and took his position. A frock cost which he were seemed to trouble him somewhat, and he endeavored

more than once to bring the front talls closer together. Had a pin been offered him at this moment I believe he to would have used it. Terry, in the meantime, with the barrel of his pistol resting on his left arm, held his eyes fixed on the figure of his antagonist. Before the word was given Mr. Benham approached Senator Broderick, who had handed his watch, money, &c., to Mr. McKibben, and felt his clothes and examined with his hands the body of the principal. A not of satisfaction showed that he had found nothing concealed beneath his vestments. Mr. McKibben then went towards Judge Terry. The latter handed to his second (Mr. Benham) a watch, pocket articles, and a quantity of money. With a flourish, he scattered over the ground. Mr. McKibben then examined the person of Judge Terry, expressed himself satisfied, and took a position to the right of Mr. Broderick and immediately opposite Mr. Colton. The seconds of Judge Terry occupied similar positions, with Mr. Benham on a line with Mr. McKibben, and Mr. Hayes on a line with Mr. Colton, all the parties forming a sextangle.

The funeral solemnities hat been advertised in the various papers by the Committee of Arrangements (consisting of J. Fentlerer, Colonel Ruker, I. Harkell, E. J. Moore, J. McGlynn, J. C. Meara, A. A. Selover and H. Sentler, J. Markell, E. J. Moore, J. McGlynn, J. C. Meara, A. A. Selover and H. Sentlerer, J. McGlynn, J. C. Meara, A. A. Selover and H. Sentlerer, M. C. Singer, P. M. Singer, P. M

adjacent streets were crowded with people. On comparing our own estimate with those of several others, we set down the number of this assemblage at about eleven thousand. Among them were many ladies. They came thronging from all directions, and from the platform the scene was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in this city. No obsequies in this city have embodied equally impressive features.

At half-past one o'clock the body, attended by the pall-bearers and chief mourners, passed out from the Umon Hotel, crossed Kearney street and up the great avenue through the platza. Room was made by the concourse, and through the alley thus made the solemn procession moved to the platform, where the coffin containing all that was mortal of Senator Broderick was placed. Then the multitude pressed onward like the surging of ocean waves, and formed themselves into one solid mass of humanity—'a sea of upturned faces?' stretching to far beyond hearing of the ceremenies which were to take place. The palibearers and chief mourners then assembled upon the platform, and when all were seated, Col. E. D. Baker arese, and having the coffin (which was covered with wreaths of flowers) before him, pronounced a funeral oration which we venture to say will remain for many years impressed vividity upon the memories of his auditors. The gray haired man (used as he was to addressing public assemblages) found his emotions on this solemn occasion ready to unman him during the entire delivery. At times his voice, loud and ringing as it was, halted and fultered, and the trembiling of the accents showed how often and how deeply the strong man was moved. Nor were his hearers less acutely penetrated with the momentous and affecting nature of the occasion. ORATION OF COLONEL B. D. BAKER OVER THE DEAD

And the second companies of th

He was no contestant; his conduct was not in issue; he had been mentioned but once incidentally—in reply to his even attack, and, except as it might be found in his peculiar traits or peculiar fitness, there was no reason to suppose that he could seek any man's blood. When William of Nassau, the deliverer of Holland, died in the presence of his wife and children, the hand that struck the blow was not nerved by private vengeance. When the fourth Henry passed unharmed amid the dangers of the field of Ivry, to perish in the streets of his capital by the hand of a funatic, he did not seek to avenge a private grief. An exaggerated sense of personal hour—a weak mind, with choleric passions, intense sectional prejudice unto with great confidence in the use of arms—these sometimes serve to stimulate the instruments which accomplish the deepest and deadliest parpose. Fellow-citizens! Oue year ago I performed a duty, such as I perform to-day, over the remains of Senator Forguson, who died as Broderick died, tangled in the meshes of the code of honor. To-day there is another and more eminent searifice. To-day I renew my protest; to-day I utter yours. The code of konor is a delusion and a snare; it palters with the hope of a true courage and binds it at the feet of crafty and cruel skill. It surrounds its victim with the pomp and grace of the procession, but leaves him bleeding on the altar. It substitutes cold and deliberate preparation for courageous and many impulse, and arms the one to disarm the other; it may prevent froud between practised duclists who should be fore-ever without its pale, but it makes the mere "trick of the weapon" superior to the noblest cause and the truest courage. Its pretonce of equality is a lie—at la equal in all the form, it is unjust in all the substance—the habitude of arms, the early training, the frontier like, the border war, the section of equality training the foreign of the cold of the foreign of the cold of the course of the cold of th

Ah! who that gallant spirit shall resume, Leap from Eurotas' bank, and call us from the tomb? Leap from Eurobas bank, and call us from the tomb?

But the last word must be spoken, and the imperious mandate of Death must be fulfilled. Thus, O brave heart! we bear thee to thy rest. Thus, surrounded by tens of thousands, we leave thee to the equal grave. As in life, no other voice among us so rang its trumpet blast upon the ear of freemen; so in death, its echoes will reverberate amid our mountains and valleys, until truth and valor cease to appeal to the human heart.

His love of truth—too warm, too strong, For Hope or Fear to chain or chili— His hate of tyranny and wrong, Burn in the breasts he kindled, still.

His hate of tyranny and wrong, Burn in the breasts he kindled, still.

Good friend! true here! hail and fareweil!

Far and near the assemblage, wrought into sympathetic passion by the words and aspect of the gifted orator, vainly endeavored to repress their emotions. Audible sobs arose from heaving breasts, and tears coursed down many a browned and manly face. At the close, when coincel Baker bid fareweil to the "gallant spirit," and bent down over the glass which covered but yet revealed the pallid features, has sell possession entirely forsook him, and with faltering accents and agitated face he sank down. Not an eye but was moist—not a heart but shared with him his deep emotions. An ominous silence reigned for more than a minute over that wast concourse, and then slewly they began to move off, but not before Colonel Baker, at the request of a friend, had invited the citizons generally to join in the funeral procession.

The cedin was then taken down and carried by the pall bearers to the front of the Union Hotel, where the hearse was waiting, and where the procession was formed.

was waiting, and where the procession was formed.

THE FUNEBAL PROCESSION.

At half-past two o'clock, all the preparations having been made, the funeral procession commenced moving from Kearney street, opposite the plaza, and passed out to Lone Mountain Cemetery by the following route:—From the Union Hotel through Kearny to Clay street, down Clay to Montgomery, along Montgomery to Market, down Market to Sansome, thence through Sansome, Washington, Montgomery, Jackson, Stockton, Vallejo and Powell to Pacific, and out through Pacific and the Presidio road to the cemetery. The following was the order of the procession, which was fifty-two minutes in passing a given point:—

Grand Markhal—John Middleton.

Aidx—A. G. Rnadall, J. C. L. Wadsworth, W. B. Farwell, Charles Hosmer, John Knox, H. S. Fitch, D. H. Carpenter.

Two policemen.

Two policemen.

teen carriages for the pall bearers, the last containing Fathers Gallagher and Harrington,
of the Catholic church. PALL BEARERS.

Thos. J. Poulterer,
J. McGlynn,
Jos. W. McCorkle,
B. B. Redding,
B. S. Lippencott,
Geo. H. Crossette,
J. B. Frisbec,
Wilson Flint,
C. A. Washburn,
W. McKibbin,
J. J. Oliver,
J. A. Mouroe,
J. A. Mouroe,
J. A. Mouroe,
J. A. Welburn,
W. Fuller,
J. Del y. Watson,
S. H. Dwinelle,
Alex Campbelle,
J. F. Dyer,
Delegation from the California Pioneers as pall bearers:
R. C. Moore,
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The were lifteen engine, hose and hook and ladder companies represented. These numbered a little rising of one thousand men, nearly the entire lepartment turning out (of course without uniform or their engines, but with mourning badges illustrative of the occasion, and bearing the number of the companies.) These walked four and five deep.

CALIFORNIA PIONEERS. This association was represented by seventy-four members (many of the society being included among the chief mourners and pall bearers), and were dressed in full re-ILLYRIC SCLAVONIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This association was represented by seven-seven mem-bers. They walked four deep and made an exceedingly respectable appearance. 289 citizens on foot. 12 carriages, containing ladies, with an average of four to

289 citizens on foot.

12 carriages, containing ladies, with an average of four to a carriage.

106 open vehicles, containing ladies and gentlemen.

82 horsemen.

Afterwards crowds of citizens fell into the procession, whose numbers we were unable to estimate. The entire meeting assemblage amounted to several thousands.

ARRIVAL AT THE CEMITERY.

The procession having followed the route already prescribed, arriven shortly after four o clock at the Lone Meentain Cemetery. There were gathered a large number of vehicles awaiting its a proach. The iron doors of the receving fomb were thrown open, and awaited their new eccepant. Sorrowful and grief stricken faces were there. Sient and slewly the concourse wended their way towards the last resting place of the dead Senator, and there awaited the arrival of the funeral cortage. Som it came, not with the glare and sound of military display; not with the tinsel of uniform or the pageanty of civic or military pemp, but slowly, mournfully, and with the aspect of men on whose hearts a blight had fallen, whose affiction could best and only be expressed by the deep elequence of silence. Slowly and mournfully they marched towards the massloum. The assemblage made way for the sad procession. The pall-bearers, uplifting their precious butthen, came to the doors of the vault, and resting the coffin upon the son, awaited the last melancholy ries. ADDRESS OF PATRIC GALLAGHER AT THE GRAVE.

ADDRESS OF PATRIER GALLAGHER AT THE GRAVE.

At five o'clock the funeral cortege reached the cemetry. The pall bearers assisted in removing the body from the hearse, and carried it to the grave, preceded by from the hearse, and carried it to the grave, preceded by Rev H P. Gallagher and F. Harrington. Father Gallagher then addressed the assemblage as follows:—

BELOYKD AND FOREMEN FRILOW CYLENSS:—You are assembled for the purpose of beholding the earthly remains of the Hon. David C. Brederick deposited in their final reeting piace—a most melancholy office—and one that wrings the Christian hearts of our people throughout the length and breadth of the land with grief, deep, intense and unalloyed, over that most pernicious error which created the fictitious artificial necessity that has cast the eternal silence of death upon this noble young Tribune. With what constitutes the character of a good or a bad, an honest or dishonest politician, or with what he was or was not in that respect, I have nothing to do, nor do I obtrude any idea I may have formed of his private piety or otherwise, but whits I supercepted to regret and condemn magnificacials the grand irreparable family which are constituted for a production of the private piety or otherwise, but whits I supercepted to regret and condemn magnificacials the grand irreparable family which are constituted for his private piety or otherwise, but whits I supercepted to regret and condemn magnificacials the grand irreparable family which are constituted for a production of the private piety or otherwise, but whits I am a private piety or otherwise, but whits I am a private piety or otherwise, but whits I am a private piety or otherwise, but whits I am a private piety or otherwise, but whits I am a private piety or otherwise, but whits I am a private piety or otherwise, but whits I am a private piety or otherwise, but whits I am a private piety or otherwise.

of contradiction, in the hearing of the whole State, "The man is not living or dead who ever saw me at a gambling table, in a brothel or under the influence of mioxicating drink." This implies no more virtues than a man's duty enjoins; but it is confessedly a refreshing instance to the world, to which I say, all earthly honor to him of whom such things can with truth be said. Subsequent to his sad mishap he sought and received the consellations of religion. We may and must presume that his repentance was sincere and genuine—that he forgave his enemies; for thece is no place in Christian ethics for revenge. He was res onclied, therefore, to the church, and received her list rites. In her unquestioned right, therefore, as his Folly Mother, would she have claimed him to lay him down with honor in the ground which she had consecrated as the temporary resting place for the annolined bodies of her children, but that unhappily for him, by the accursed duello, the privilege was forfeited. A church that has with unbasing persistency issued and renewed her anathems from century to century for twelve hundred years, against the Pagaaccide of blood, from the fine that Pope Nicholeus I. denounced it in his letter to King Charles the Bold of France, in 850, to the present day, could not be expected to reverse her immutable decrees for human capriceor temporary expediency. He addressed me as father—1, indeed, regarded him as my son in Christ, in his repentance, and the grief I feel that his misguided act deprives me of whatever of sorrowful satisfaction there might be in depositing him with solemn honor in his consecrated tomb, is uch as oppressed the paternal heart of the noble Bruus, when of the sons of his bosom he said, "IL Lictor college manue." Your thousand sorrowing hearts attest this day that in your solemn and sincere condemnation of this code of blood, you confirm and re-echothe church's sentiments, but that she, the Moher of the Faithful, is ever consistent—obnoxious to no vicissitude nor varied phase of feeling—in of contradiction, in the hearing of the whole State, "The

public men."

The coffin having been deposited in the vault, and placed by itself in a niche prepared for it, where it with remain until a final recting place shall have been selected in the grounds of the cemetery, the concourse dispersed, and leaving the body of Senator Broderick to the silence of the tomb, returned to the city. And thus terminated the last act of the melancholy event.

BITER ACRIMONY AMONG THE POLITICAL PRESS—PROSPECT OF A CROP OF DUELS.

The death of Senator Broderick has occasioned a most bitter warfare among his friends and those of his opponents in the Californian press. Open accusations are made that there was a conspiracy to murder Broderick—that the pistols were not fair—that Judge Terry had practiced with them—and other equally unpleasant imputa-tions are indulged. The following editorial from the San Francisco National will convey an idea of the spirit of the discussion:—

ticed with them—and other equally unpleasant imputations are indulged. The following editorial from the San Francisco National, will convey an idea of the spirit of the discussion:—

A NEEDLESS LIE AND WILFUL LIAR.

[From the San Francisco National, Sept. 20.]

In the Times of yesterday morning it was said that one of the editors of the National, since his difficulty with the Hon. W. I. Ferguson "has spent his miserable existence in the giving utterance to the most ribald falsehoods regarding all the people of the North who are not service trucklers to the bastard chivalry of California." No man, woman nor child in this State or elsewhere, has ever heard from the lips of the editor referred to any expression, which directly or remotely, reflected upon the worth, intelligence, courage, honesty, or any other valuable attribute of human character, of any Northern man, solely because of his birthplace. On the contrary, some few ultra Southern men have deemed that editor heretical because he has universally mantained that the native of Maine or Massachusetts may be as meritorious in all that goes to the making up of the nature of an American freeman as the man from Florida or Louislana. The statement in the Daily Times, then, on this score, is simply a needless and contemptible lie, and the man who penned it a malignant, wilful and deliberate liar. * * * And this latter libellous print, the Times, in the very issue wherein the cruel results of a personal antagonism in a recent instance is made the text from which to read homilies to the public, commits an attack upon one of the editors of this journal, which, among gentlemen, might well be deemed sufficient cause of challenge to mortal combat. We refer to this only as a pertinent illustration of the disgusting hypocrisy of the philanthropists who profess to be so shocked because blackguardism is not a chartered liberty under the law of the land. The vile creature who essays the defamation to which we allude well knows that his magazines of slime cannot attain the pu

tension of slavery and a corrupt administration."

ARREST OF JUDGE TREEKY.

A private despatch, says the Times of the 20th ult., was received last evening by Chief Burke, stating that Judge D. S. Terry had been arrested by the Sheriff of San Joaquin county, in whose custody he was at the time. This statement is confirmed by the Alta Californian of the same date.

Shooting Afray at Placerville.

PLACERVILLE, Sept. 16, 1859.

A shooting affair took place in this city this morning at seven o'clock. J. H. Brown and wife, of California, recently returned from a visit to Carson Valley, and H. P. Fletcher, of California, also recently returned from Carson Valley, whither he had been to meet his father from the fast. The parties were all tarrying at the Orleans Hotel. Brown was jealous of Fletcher, and meeting him sitting with his wife in the parlor of the hotel, drew his revolver and fired, the shot taking effect about his chest. Fletcher fled, pursued by Brown, who continued to fire until after Fletcher reached the outer door. Four shots were fired, three of which took effect. Fletcher bled profusely, his course being marked from the parlor to the street by a continuous stream of blood. Fletcher lies in a critical condition, little hopes being entertained of his recovery. Brown was arrested and brought before Recorder Bush. Waiving an examination, he was held to answer in ten thousand dollar bonds; failing to obtain which, he was committed.

Our San Francisco Correspondence.

Interesting Rems of News, de., de. The Society of California Pioneers will celebrate the ninth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union this day by a procession and other exercises.

Doctor John Hastings has filed a potition for the benefit of the insolvent law. He states his losses at \$105,000.

The steamer G. shah arrived in this port yesterday. She has been for several months engaged in removing wild cattle from the island of Santa Rosa, opposite Santa Barbara, to the main land. She succeeded in landing 8,000 head, about one-third of the number of cattle on the island. The steamships Golden Age and Uncle Sam left here on the 5th inst. for Panama. The latter took off seven hun

Liabilities \$21,000.

dred passengers and the former six hundre 1. The ment of treasure by the Golden Age was \$2,123,613.

A woman named Emma Brooks, a native of England aged thirty years, died suddenly on the 5th inst. in A woman named Emina Brooks, a native of England, aged thirty years, died suddenly on the 5th inst. in a house on Pacific street. She led a very intemperate life. Patrick Dolan, who was indicted for stealing a quantity of goods from the United States Appraiser's store, and who was liberated on \$4,000 bail, absconded from the state on the 5th inst. He went off on the Goiden Age.

The third annual exhibition of the Horifcultural Society pened at Musical Hail on the 6th inst. The display of ruits and flowers, is very fine.

The post mortem examination of the body of Michael Matten, a native of Moidavia, who died on the 3d inst., showed that he met his death from a fracture of the skull, caused by a blow received in a row, which took place on the 4th of May last. The testimony on the Coroner's inquest did not disclose who inflicted the blow. Deceased was thirty-six years old.

A man named N. H. Smith was killed, August 29, at Rings Mill, Sierra county, while loading his wagon. By some means a saw log rolled upon him and crushed him to death. Deceased was a native of Maine.

The Pitt River Rangers, a volunteer company, organized in Tehama county, attacked, Soptember 3, a rancheria of Beaver Creek Indians, numbering two hundred, seventy of whom were killed. Three of the Rangers were wounded—two with arrows and the other with buckshot. Robert Jacobs, who was shot by a Spanish woman in Georgetown last week, died here on Saturday. Deceased was a native of Pittsburg, Pa., aged about thirty-dwy years.

was a native of Pittsburg, Pa., aged about surey avery cars.
William Koch, while at work at Monte Christo last week was fatally injured by a mass of rocks failing upon him. A little girl, named Laura Amanda McLarty, aged about him years, was drowned on the 6th inst. in this city, she had been in the habit of gathering shavings on the wharf, and was probably engaged in so doing when she fell tate the bay.

In William h. Cowan, formed vone of the physician of the fassine Acylotta is Sockton, was found deal has week, a few miles from Maripesa. The alanu was first.